



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

1995 AFR-94-146
Friday
29 July 1994

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Abstract

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Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

Member Signs Your Communique With Sender's Name *Repeat Sender*

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ECOWAS Ministerial Conference Ends in Abuja

AB2907101394 *Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] The 35th session of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Ministerial Council has been rounded off in Abuja. The ministers unanimously adopted a 46-paragraph document on the 19-point agenda. Foreign news correspondent, Godfried Odu, reports that decisions were taken on key programs for subregional integration.

[Begin recording] [Odu] It was an argumentative finale for the 35th ECOWAS Ministerial Council session and, as one expected, the issue of Union Economique et Monetaire [Economic and Monetary Union, UEMOA], a treaty recently entered into by Francophone members, was hotly debated. The protracted debate held the final session up till the early hours of this morning before compromise was reached on the phraseology of the report on UEMOA.

On the key economic integration programs, council reached agreement on the institutionalization of the meeting of the directors of railways of ECOWAS countries as well as the setting up of an advisory committee on air transportation within the subregion. The ministers

also adopted report on the master plan for the interconnection of railways of member countries and the establishment of a regional transport training center. Other matters decided upon dealt with the setting up of a consultative committee on hydrocarbons and on the information strategy for agricultural development in West Africa.

Sierra Leone's foreign secretary, who was the immediate past executive secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Abass Bundu, says there is still hope for salvation.

[Bundu] I am afraid we've still not got to know about the difficult hurdle of how we actualize in our domestic jurisdiction decisions that are made by the decision-making organs of ECOWAS at the regional level. That problem was with us when I served the community and I am afraid it has still not gone away. So, the central focus... [pauses] these meetings have been under the issue: How do we move forward? How do we devise strategies that would enable an acceleration to be made in the realization of the objectives of integration within our subregion?

[Odu] Also at this venue, the foreign ministers of the committee of nine countries held their final session on Liberia. The final statement on this committee is yet to be made public. [end recording]

Rurundi**Security Situation Said 'Getting Out of Control'***AB2807194594 Bujumbura Radio Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kigali 1700 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] A Council of Ministers' meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship of the prime minister, His Excellency Anatole Kanyenkiko. Among the points on the agenda were, first, the state of security in the country and, second, the talks being held at the Novotel Hotel. [passage indistinct]

The security question was brought up by the defense minister and the minister of interior. A report was heard on the insecurity currently prevailing in the communes of Muramvya, Cibitoke, Kayanza, and Ngozi, and the problems related to the life of Rwandan refugees in the northern part of the country. The ministers studied the cases and determined that the security situation was getting out of control, and would do so even more if all Burundians, together with politicians, did not bring the situation back to normal.

They also regarded what the consequences of the insecurity in the country might be, taking as an example the problems in Rwanda.

Regarding the insecurity prevailing in the interior of the country, the ministers came to the conclusion that the problems might have been caused by local administrators. Some had been sacked but not replaced. Others had heard they would be sacked after the conclusion of the talks at the Novotel Hotel. Because of this, the government ministers called for the talks on the restoration of the presidential institution to be speeded up, so that local administrators could be appointed quickly.

They also said that, before a local administrator is sacked, an interim replacement should be appointed. They concluded that administrators who might have left their jobs voluntarily, or died, should be replaced as soon as possible. The council of ministers, however, said the new interim administrators would be supported and assisted. [passage indistinct]

Rwanda**Hutu Militia Reportedly Training in Safe Zone***EA2807210194 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The current situation in the famous French security zone is tragic. Insecurity, famine, and disease are widespread. Because there is no authority there, the Interahamwe [pro-MRND Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] militias are terrorizing people. According to our colleague, Jean-Pierre Muligo, who has just returned from (Kivumu), Kibuye Prefecture, this group of criminals also continues to train in the zone.

Nonetheless the people who fled with the former government have started returning to their homes en masse. These people are from all corners of the country and are of all sorts. [passage omitted]

Given the way events have unfolded in the region, the people who took refuge in the security zone might return to their homes, except for the Interahamwe, who are undergoing military training on Kibuye Hill in Gisenyi Commune, according to eyewitness reports gathered by our colleague.

Prime Minister Wants Quick Exit by French Troops*LD2807194494 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Interview with Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu by correspondent Dorothee Ollieric in Kigali on 28 July—recorded]

[Text] The new Rwandan prime minister wants the speedy withdrawal of French forces from Rwanda. He said so this morning in Kigali in an interview with Dorothee Ollieric:

[Ollieric] For now, you control three-quarters of the territory, while the French security zone escapes from your control. Are you prepared to put up with this for long?

[Twagiramungu] We cannot put up with this, and in fact it bothers me when people tell me that I control only three-quarters of the country. We control all of our territory. France cannot say that it controls part of Rwanda. This part of Rwanda is not under the protectorate of the French Republic. It is our territory, quite simply. We are quite able to go there at whatever time we please. We do not need to ask for France's permission to go into this so-called security zone.

[Ollieric] Yes, but you are only allowed to go there unarmed. The French do not accept any armed presence.

[Twagiramungu] Unarmed of course. We do not want to engage the French in any military way. Not at all, we do not want to do this. But when we are told that even civilian members of the government cannot go, then we wonder what is going on.

[Ollieric] If France is still there on 22 August, will you ask it to pull out?

[Twagiramungu] Of course. Why shouldn't we? Why should we be afraid of asking France to leave? Why?

[Ollieric] And if they do not accept?

[Twagiramungu] Well if they do not accept, it means they will be declaring war against us. Is France prepared to declare war in this way? Why should France have more pity for my people than I do? Why? I do not

understand. I do not understand how French forces can care more about the Rwandan people than I do. It is not normal.

French Involvement in Habyarimana's Death Viewed

RR2707150794 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 27 Jul 94 p 6

[Interview with Jean Birara, former governor of Rwandan Central Bank, by Riccardo Orizio in Brussels; date not given: "Rwanda, Paradise for Drugs and Arms"—first three paragraphs are CORRIERE DELLA SERA introduction]

[Text] Brussels—It has been described as a paradise lost among the green hills of Africa, a small but noble nation which only colonization and ethnic war have managed to turn into a laager-country. However, behind this image of an innocent "victim" of history, there is a much different reality. The Rwanda of President Habyarimana—who died on 6 April in an attack that unleashed the massacre of hundreds of thousands of people—was the silent crossroads of international trafficking: cocaine, marijuana, arms to the Middle East, and bank loans granted through Paris' intervention aimed a financing the training of the death squads.

The whole affair was managed by a merciless "business committee": Habyarimana's family clan, led by his wife Agathe (the true "eminence noire" of the regime) and comprising cousins, brothers-in-law, and sisters. The clan's aim—apart from enriching itself as fast as possible—was to remain in power via ongoing domestic war, purges, and conspiracies managed with the help of international allies. This they did until they reached the ultimate act: the decision to kill the head of the clan for fear that he was "betraying" them.

This is the obscure framework that has emerged from the timid statements made by a man who for decades has lived at the heart of the Rwandan regime. His name is Jean Birara, 57 years of age. After obtaining two degrees and a masters in Belgium, he was appointed governor general of the Rwandan Central Bank. In 1985, he was forced to resign and was made head of Rwandex, an import-export company. A moderate Hutu, he was initially a friend of Habyarimana's, but then became an opponent of the dictatorship. In April he sought refuge in Brussels. Now, General Kagame, who has emerged as the victor in the civil war, has recalled Birara to Kigali and offered him the post of minister of economic planning in the new government. If Birara accepts, he will be one of the mediators who will have to get the country's economy up and running again, as well as manage national reconciliation.

[Orizio] Who killed President Habyarimana and why?

[Birara] The instigators were his family members, who decided to get rid of him for fear that he would apply the Arusha treaties, which were signed in 1993 with the

opposition and which would have had to lead to genuine power-sharing between Hutus and Tutsis. The conspirators feared that they would end up on the sidelines, or that they would even have to answer for their own crimes. The man who organized the conspiracy was Colonel Bagosora, the head of the Hutu extremist militias. The Burundi president, who was also aboard Habyarimana's airplane, was just an accidental victim. However, many people knew about the attack, such as his wife.

[Orizio] Did you say his wife?

[Birara] Yes, his wife, Agathe, who comes from another very powerful clan in Rwanda. Theirs was a marriage of convenience. It concentrated even more power in the hands of a single family. Indeed, Colonel Bagosora was a cousin of both Agathe Habyarimana and the president. However, three days before the attack, the president's wife received a phone call from Zaire's President Mobutu. He notified her of the date and recommended that she not go on that airplane. Mobutu himself was meant to go to the summit in Dar es Salaam along with the other African presidents, but he canceled his trip at the last minute.

[Orizio] What does Mobutu have to do with Rwanda?

[Birara] He supported and continues to support the Hutu "business committee." It is no coincidence that the defeated Rwandan Army took refuge in Zaire after being defeated.

[Orizio] The Hutu generals say that they will restart the civil war and that they have the money to rearm. Is that true?

[Birara] Of course. Money is certainly not a problem for them.

[Orizio] Where does it come from?

[Birara] The so-called "safe area" was proclaimed by the French—not coincidentally—in an area literally covered with marijuana and cocaine crops. The drug trade has netted the Habyarimana family 50 billion lire. Arms were then accumulated in a triangle arrangement done on behalf of France and by Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the son of the French president, and an adviser to his father attached to the delegation for Africa. Arms and nuclear material intended for Iraq transited through Kigali, which at that time was a forgotten corner of the world. The Habyarimana family claimed a percentage, but in kind. Subsequently, the Credit Lyonnais, under pressure from the Elysee [French president's office], recently awarded a loan of 100 billion lire. Of course, this money ended up in Habyarimana's pocket.

[Orizio] Where is the widow living now?

[Birara] After the attack, she went to France, to her protectors. Then the Paris government found her a more low-profile arrangement between Gabon and Egypt. Her son Jean-Luc is studying at the University of Cairo.

[Orizio] Does Mobutu also risk being overwhelmed by the collapse of the "business committee?"

[Birara] Mobutu is old and sick now. If he makes the mistake of continuing to support the soldiers of the former Rwandan army and the Hutu militiamen, he will be risking quite a bit.

[Orizio] Did the French Government know about the attack against Habyarimana?

[Birara] Yes, and it did nothing to stop it.

[Orizio] Why did it send troops to Rwanda?

[Birara] France was aware of the Rwandan Patriotic Front's military superiority, and it also knew that General Kagame would win. "Operation Turquoise" remains a mystery, but one day we will understand the logic behind it.

[Orizio] Will the new government create a new "business committee?"

[Birara] No, I hope not. Its intentions are good. The country will be able to show signs of democracy.

Returning Refugees Spread Cholera to Cyangugu

EA2807203294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The Rwandese refugees in Goma, Zaire, have also started returning home. While more than 50,000 Rwandese refugees have crossed back to Rwanda from Zaire, those remaining behind are said to be dying at a high rate from cholera epidemic.

The epidemic has already reached Cyangugu, on the Zaire-Rwanda border, and it is feared that the epidemic may spread all over the country due to returnees who are moving from Goma back to their home areas. [passage omitted]

Belgian Government Delegation Arrives in Kigali

LD2807171494 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] A Belgian Government delegation has arrived in Kigali to make contact with the new Rwandan authorities and prepare the ground for the arrival of the new Belgian ambassador. The ambassador will go to Kigali as soon as the situation has stabilized. The Belgian delegation will only stay a short time in Rwanda. It will meet Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, and also the foreign minister; it might also hold talks with the president of the republic. The Belgian mission will be pressing the Rwandan Government to ensure the return of refugees to the country in the best possible security conditions, with full respect of their human rights.

Zaire

Exiled FAR Chief Criticizes Support for RPF

BR2807112294 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Jul 94 p 2

[Interview with General Faustin Bizimungu, chief of staff of the Rwandan Armed Forces, by Patrick de

Saint-Exupery in Goma; date not given—first three paragraphs are LE FIGARO introduction]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Paul Rwarakabigi, chief of the Rwandan gendarmerie, stated: "A soldier without a gun and living outside his own country is no longer a soldier. We are all civilians." Dozens of men belted up in impeccable uniforms hang around the Zairian convent taken over by the leaders of the former Rwandan government army, in the vain hope of receiving some orders.

A few soldiers polish their boots, while others play cards. They are waiting for something. But what? They do not know. The Rwandan Armed Forces [FAR], which moved their guns and possessions into Zaire eight days ago, has been routed. Thousands of soldiers are camped on the banks of Lake Kivu with their families. They are far from being the unfortunate ones. They arrived here by bus and in seized cars, accompanied by trucks overflowing with the fruits of their pillaging. The length of the road, they are to be seen lounging in couches in the middle of the bush. Some have opened small beer shops, while others are trying to find their families. Real markets have sprung up out of nowhere in just a few days.

Apparently, the Rwandan troops no longer have any weapons. At nightfall, however, weapons are sometimes removed from their hiding places to be better distributed. For several days now, the FAR has been reorganizing itself and the men have been grouped together by weapons and units. Headquarters is gradually becoming fully operational again. Is this army, seemingly routed, getting ready to make a comeback? General Faustin Bizimungu, leader of the FAR, gave us some explanations.

[Saint-Exupery] What are the plans of the Rwandan army?

[Bizimungu] We would like to negotiate but no discussion is possible with the new Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] government. We do not believe this intransigent attitude is the ideal solution.

[Saint-Exupery] Is the RPF refusing to talk?

[Bizimungu] It will not hear of talks, and I think that is because of the considerable support it has received from certain foreign countries.

[Saint-Exupery] Do you envisage reentering Rwanda by force?

[Bizimungu] Why not?! The RPF has no followers in Rwanda. We are capable of organizing ourselves inside Rwanda. It is possible, even though I do not think war is capable of solving the problems. The RPF should be made to understand that the solution of sharing the country's government is the best solution. We remain convinced that the international community cannot stand surety for an armed takeover.

[Saint-Exupery] Do you feel betrayed?

[Bizimungu] Yes. The international community gave its total backing to the RPF. It took this movement to be a liberator, the son of God, and everyone else was the devil incarnate. How could it have sanctioned these people of the RPF who, from a foreign country, attacked their own country while talks were still under way? The international community deliberately chose to close its eyes to this. The RPF killed everyone in its path, men, women and children, but nobody said anything. The RPF killed our president, but the international community preferred instead to abandon a whole people. This is the result: the Rwandan crisis.

At the current time, the international community is putting a poultice on a wooden leg. It has said it wants to give food and medical aid to Kigali to try and bring the people home. This is the most ignoble of complicities. It is not food our country needs. We left for a reason, and it is unacceptable that they are trying to tempt us like children!

[Saint-Exupery] So you do not favor the immediate return of the Rwandan population in refuge in Zaire?

[Bizimungu] What forced these people to flee? They fled for political reasons. Has the political problem been resolved?

[Saint-Exupery] If a negotiated return is not possible, will you start fighting again?

[Bizimungu] I cannot make any long-term predictions. I simply note that the people in the RPF, the same people who just attacked us and took control, have been living abroad for more than 30 years.

[Saint-Exupery] Do you intend negotiating with the new government?

[Bizimungu] The puppet government in Kigali has said there will be no elections for five years. Given that situation, can we force open the door for a return? First, we must be strong. We must then organize ourselves. Finally, we must force this door open to convince the RPF that our differences can only be settled through negotiations. We will never give up.

[Saint-Exupery] How do you intend going about this?

[Bizimungu] There are a number of ways, various tricks...

[Saint-Exupery] But do you advise the Rwandan refugees in Zaire to return home?

[Bizimungu] Advise them? If someone is in danger, how can I advise them to return home when the danger is still there? On the other hand, if people want to return home, then they are free to do so.

[Saint-Exupery] But what do you say to the people who ask you to return?

[Bizimungu] I tell them that we cannot return while there is still this danger. The danger is the RPF, and the RPF is in Rwanda. It has now taken a serious hold over Rwanda.

[Saint-Exupery] Do you consider yourself to be a refugee, a political refugee, or a resistance fighter?

[Bizimungu] I will never be a resistance fighter. I will return to my country. I have the right to live there. At the moment, however, I am a tourist here, and am taking a bit of a rest.

[Saint-Exupery] Do you seek vengeance?

[Bizimungu] It will not be vengeance (his voice becomes bitter and ironic—LE FIGARO editor's note). It is not we, Rwandans who love our country, who want to go in and disrupt it again. I love my country so much that I do not want to disturb it.

[Saint-Exupery] The international organizations are trying to convince the refugees to return home. Are you opposed to that?

[Bizimungu] They tell us to return to Rwanda because, they say, our safety is ensured. Listening to them you would think that the RPF had held out a hand of friendship. But is that hand clean or dirty?

[Saint-Exupery] What do you think the RPF's aims are?

[Bizimungu] The RPF wants to exterminate all Hutus, or at least the literate ones because they are afraid of elections. When the RPF took up arms, it was because it wanted total and not just shared control.

[Saint-Exupery] However, the new president of the Republic is Hutu?

[Bizimungu] Him? He is a traitor and a renegade. He is married to a Tutsi. He has been won over by his marital ties and they have put him up as a front to deceive international opinion. He is not the one in control—he only joined the RPF because he was thinking of his stomach. The real boss in Kigali now is the military commander of the RPF, Paul Kagame.

Number of Cholera Victims Reportedly Hits 16,000

AB2807220294 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The United States has taken notice of the Rwandan tragedy—U.S. troops have begun arriving in Kigali. They will pave the way for hundreds more U.S. troops, who are expected in Rwanda within the next few days. Here is Celestin Kayembe Nkintambuyu's report:

[Nkintambuyu] More than 50 U.S. troops arrived in Kigali today. They are an advance guard, whose coming precedes the imminent arrival of more than 2,000 U.S. troops in Rwanda. Their main objective will be to assist

Rwandan refugees to return home, to ensure the refugees' security, and to oversee the distribution of relief supplies to these war victims. Meanwhile, the government is urging refugees to return to Rwanda. The situation has taken such a tragic turn that it is now being referred to as a true humanitarian disaster. Medecins Sans Frontieres has disclosed that 16,000 Rwandan refugees in Goma have died of cholera.

The Rwandan situation was discussed at yesterday's meeting between Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur. Mr. Balladur will be visiting Goma on 31 July to assess the performance of the mission assigned to the French troops by his government. [passage omitted]

UK's Chalker Promises Aid During Goma Visit

EA2807200994 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Britain has given a grant of 10 million pounds to the Rwandan crisis to go toward helping refugees in Goma return to their own home. The grant, announced today by the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, while on a visit to Rwanda refugees in the Zairean town of Goma, would provide health care, seeds, and tools, to enable them to grow their own crops, and will go toward rehabilitating their basic

infrastructure, including water supplies. Part of the money will also be for water, food, shelter, and health care for the refugees in Goma. This brings the total of British aid to Rwanda to 50 million pounds since the beginning of April.

Lady Chalker, who visited northern Rwanda on 26 July, flew to Goma today to see first hand the work being carried out by the British and other relief agencies. She also held discussions with the UN officials. Lady Chalker said that her visit to Goma is part of a wider visit to the region to assess the Rwandan crisis and see what more Britain can do to help. The British minister hailed the efforts of the UN, the voluntary agencies, and other bilateral donors, especially the United States and France.

Government Donates Food to Rwandan Refugees

AB2807211094 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] The Zairian Transitional Government has just made a first donation of 40 tons of food items, made up mainly of milk and canned foods, to Rwandan refugees in North Kivu Region. The items, which were offloaded at Goma International Airport on 25 July, will be distributed to refugees in Goma, Kibumba, Kipati, and Katali.

Tanzania

Mwinyi Signs Joint Communique With Rwandan Leader

EA2807161094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1145 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] A joint communique issued at the end of the one-day working visit [27 July] to Tanzania by His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda: H.E. President Pasteur Bizimungu of the Republic of Rwanda paid a one-day working visit to Tanzania on 27th July, 1994. During his visit, H.E. President Bizimungu held talks with H.E. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The talks centered on the current situation in Rwanda, as well as on bilateral relations between the two countries.

3. [number as heard] The two sides expressed satisfaction with the pace at which normalcy is returning to Rwanda.

4. The two heads of state agreed with and emphasized the need for confidence-building among the Rwandese refugees and displaced persons, in order to make them return to their home. Toward this end, the heads of state undertook to encourage the refugees to return home as soon as possible. They agreed on the formation of a joint committees at regional and district levels to expedite their return.

5. The Tanzanian head of state confirmed that all refugees on Tanzanian territory were disarmed. He reassured the Rwandese head of state that Tanzania will not be used by anybody to destabilize Rwanda.

6. The two heads of state agreed on the quick resumption of trade and economic activities between the two countries.

7. The two heads of state recognized that the French protection zone in Rwanda, set up under Resolution 929, (1994) of the UN Security Council, is part and parcel of the Republic of Rwanda, and that the Rwandan Government authorities should have unimpeded access to the zone.

8. The Tanzanian Government agreed to hand over to the Government of Rwanda motor vehicles, aircraft, and

any other property belonging to Rwanda that may be found in Tanzania. The Government of Rwanda undertook to do the same.

9. H.E. President Pasteur Bizimungu thanked H.E. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation.

Done at Dar es Salaam on 27th July 1994.

Signed by Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania and Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda.

Uganda

President Meets With Rwandan Counterpart

EA2807170394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, has paid a one-day official visit to Uganda, during which he held talks with President Yoweri Museveni at Rwakitura. In the meeting, President Museveni congratulated President Bizimungu upon his ascension to the high office of the president of the Republic of Rwanda. Mr. Bizimungu said that the broad-based government formed by the Rwandese Patriotic Front [RPF] will work for the reconciliation of all the Rwandese people, and for the return and resettlement of all Rwandese refugees in the motherland as a matter of priority. He thanked Uganda for hosting thousands of refugees over the years, and requested for further assistance in the voluntary repatriation of these Rwandese who have been living in refugee camps in Uganda.

Mr. Museveni advised the Rwandese leadership to maintain and emphasize discipline within the ranks of the Rwandese Patriotic Army [RPA] and to keep up diplomatic efforts internationally, aimed at encouraging all refugees to go back home. He also advised the Rwandese leadership on possible ways to strengthen the Rwandese economy.

The Rwandese leader arrived in Uganda through the border town of Gatuna in Kabale District, where he was received by Uganda's ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. (Katetegiruya). The second deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, received President Bizimungu in Mbarara and accompanied him to Rwakitura for the meeting with President Museveni. [passage omitted]

Deputy Minister Announces Ban on Land Mines Export

MB2907125694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] Pretoria July 29 SAPA—Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils on Friday [29 July] announced a ban on the export of landmines. Speaking on behalf of Defence Minister Joe Modise at a press conference at Paardfontein near Pretoria, Mr Kasrils said the ban was in response to a United Nations request in October last year that member states impose a moratorium on anti-personnel mines.

South Africa had gone "much further" by banning the export of all types of mines, he said. Mr Kasrils said the Ministry of Defence was also investigating the implications of converting the moratorium on exports to a total ban of landmines. The moratorium would be officially published in the Government Gazette on Friday.

He said the government should rather promote only expertise in clearing minefields.

"South Africa has developed one of the world's most advanced and sophisticated counter-mine capabilities," Mr Kasrils said, adding that the country was also a world leader in mine-protected armoured vehicles.

"With the lifting of the United Nations arms embargo many international programmes can now benefit from South Africa's expertise and equipment," he said.

"These include UN peace-keeping operations and Red Cross activities in war-torn areas. We want to help minimise the ceaseless killing of civilians, including helpless women and children."

Mr Kasrils said there were about 100 million landmines scattered over more than 60 countries. Africa alone had between 18 and 30 million, making it the world's most heavily-mined continent.

New minefields were appearing daily in areas such as the old Yugoslavia and in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

He said Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] had asked the minister of defence in March this year to impose an immediate moratorium on the continued marketing, export and transit of all types of landmines.

The ministry was "surprised" to learn that South Africa had exported only about 3,900 mines before the moratorium. These excluded mines supplied to rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique.

Mr Kasrils' announcement was followed by a demonstration at the Paardfontein Mechem test range of South Africa's counter-mine technology. "This is a fitting illustration of our capacity to draw the fangs of death," Mr Kasrils said.

SANDEF Will Begin Reducing Numbers by 37,000

MB2807130994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The South African National Defence Force [SANDEF] would begin reducing its numbers by as many as 37,000 once integration of all forces had been completed, SANDEF deputy chief of staff personnel Maj-Gen P J Venter said on Thursday [28 July]. Gen Venter was addressing a security conference at Midrand, organised by the Institute for Defence Policy/Centre for Policy Studies.

He said integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] members would swell SANDEF ranks by between 115,000 and 128,000.

Once integration had been completed in 1995 the defence force would embark on a three-year rationalisation programme to reduce its full-time force to 91,000 members.

"The 'excess' of members will be rationalised over a period of three years, that is until April 1, 1998. This could mean a reduction of between 24,000 and 37,000 members, of which the majority in the lower levels could be managed by means of the termination of contract.

"Most of the senior reductions, however, will have to be achieved by means of retrenchments which will place a greater burden on the budget," Gen Venter said. Retrenched SANDEF members would, if approved, have the option of entering a proposed service brigade to prepare them for employment at operator level in the private sector or train them as artisans.

The integration process would mean as many as 27,000 MK members, about 6,000 APLA cadres, 10,000 defence force members from the former TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and 850,000 SADF [South African Defense Force] soldiers in the SANDEF before rationalisation started, Gen Venter said.

Armscor Head on Aiding RDP by Creating Jobs

MB2807203994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] Director General Tielman de Waal says the corporation wants to provide expertise for the Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP]. Speaking in Pretoria today Mr. de Waal said Armscor could contribute to the creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs in the next 10 years. There were strong similarities between Armscor's activities during the past 15 years and the objectives of the RDP. Several proposals concerning Armscor's aid program had been submitted to various provincial administration leaders. Mr. de Waal said Armscor's main contribution would be management skills, but that it could also provide easily deployable

mobile hospitals, and with landing systems, and a dual spectrum of communication networks.

Armoured Combat Vehicle Announces New Radar System

REF ID: A68868 Johannesburg 1994 07 28 in English
28 Jul 94 p 3

[Article by defense correspondent Herman Chabot]

[Tass] South Africa unveiled what was billed as another world leader in the armaments field yesterday.

It is called Eagle Eye, a radar system which will soon C-3 and C-6 long-range howitzer artillery crews to pinpoint targets even more accurately than before.

The system joins the revolutionary Skunkjet attack helicopter and mini-missile vehicles as products of South African developers made during the arms embargo period. Eagle Eye has been developed by Teklog, part of the Altech organization which undertakes numerous contracts for Armcor.

The wheel-loading device, officially known as an Enhanced Artillery Observation System, has as its central feature a large articulated arm fitted with a radar pod at the top and is mounted on a specially adapted Renault armoured vehicle.

Looking much like a creature from John Woodson's novel *The Day of the Trifids*, the arm can reach a height of 12 metres which allows the radar pod to "see" targets 20 km away during the day and 4 km at night using an infra-red camera. It is scheduled to be upgraded to "look" even further.

In battle conditions, the fully self-controlled system can be deployed to its full height in three minutes and, if the need arises, could take three seconds for action missions with the pod only a metre above the Renault.

The total system package features gun management, battle computers, missile velocity analysis, a base observer system, a battery control pod, a meteorology system, and a remotely piloted vehicle for aerial observation.

Equipment available includes the global navigational positioning system, laser range finders, video transmission, zoom cameras, video recorders, all-weather radar, high resolution monitors, and an observer computer for target management, data communication, fire request and fire control.

The cost of the system is not being divulged, and photographs of Eagle Eye—which is manned by five soldiers—are also not being allowed by Teklog until it is formally unveiled by Defence Minister Joe Shabalala at the Deka armaments exhibition in Johannesburg later this year.

Teklog described Eagle Eye as "a world-first" yesterday.

Committee To Investigate Foreign Trade Agreements

REF ID: A68868 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1994 07 27 28 Jul 94

[Tass] The government has asked an inter-departmental committee to investigate aspects of proposed agreements with foreign governments who want to protect their investments in South Africa.

The minister of trade and industry, Mr. Trevor Manuel, said about 20 countries had indicated that they wanted such agreements, and that his department was investigating the feasibility of the agreements. He said aspects such as the compatibility of some of the agreements with the constitution, fiscal and monetary policy, and exchange control fell beyond the functions of his department. International obligations and conformity with the Reconstruction and Development Program would also have to be considered. Mr. Manuel denied that as a cabinet aide or policy had been consulted or reported.

British Announces 'Biggest' Trade Support Package

REF ID: A68868 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1994 07 27 28 Jul 94

[Associated] Organized business and (CNA) Congress of South African Trade Unions are in agreement at least one issue and that is that the current pace of labor militancy is due to problems of economic growth and expectations created by the transition to democracy. [passage omitted]

The committee from (CNA) and organized business came as Britain announced a massive trade support and assistance package for South Africa. The £300 million package is the largest offered by any country since the election. The British Embassy said that in addition to this, up to £100 billion worth of business could be passed on to British firms following the trade mission led by the president of the British board of trade, Sir Michael Heseltine, earlier this month.

Country Signs First U.N. Agreement in 28 Years

REF ID: A68868 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1994 07 27 28 Jul 94

[Tass] South Africa has voted in the United Nations General Assembly for the first time in nearly 20 years. The vote was on a resolution containing an agreement amending the United Nations law of the sea convention. South Africa was among 121 countries which voted in favor of the resolution. There were no opposing votes and seven abstentions.

The resolution makes several mining provisions acceptable to most industrialized countries, and will not be restrictive and minimal to prevent unexplored South Africa indicated that it intended to initiate legislation

including the government and the employers' side, with labour representing the Government. The government will make proposals for a 1.2 million-raili (approximately 800 million) and a 20% increase in the industrial sector, and will also make proposals for the agricultural sector.

Industrial Relations in the Industrial Sector in the Industrial Sector

South African Information Service, 28 July 1982 in English (1982/28/28) 28 Jul 82

The South African Information Service will hold a top-level delegation scheduled to meet Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) before the weekend. On the agenda, the labour union is discussing the issues. This comes in the wake of a series of strikes involving as many as 50,000 workers in the catering, paper, metal and municipal sectors. In the last strike action, some 50,000, but it is, has actually had to close down as a result of a strike by most of its staff. Workers in the metal mining, telecommunications, chemical and auto sectors, are currently holding strikes before wage talks deadlocked (passage omitted).

Industrial Relations in the Industrial Sector

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(Report by Angela Quinlan)

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The only current major strike was in the metal sector with about 15,000 Pick 'n Pay workers protesting against wage. There also was a possibility of further large-scale strikes in the mining and metal industries affecting about 500,000 workers.

Auto manufacturing members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) were currently involved in a strike action—and if a pay rise was not, the strike would start on Monday. Meanwhile, NUMSA General Secretary, Enoch Gonyewe has hinted at possible strike action after unions rejected a final wage offer by the the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (SEIFA). About 120,000 metal workers could be affected. SEIFA was currently consulting its members on the union's original demand and the two parties were due to meet next Monday.

In the mining sector, the National Union of Mine-workers has declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines and the three over wage increases involving about

100,000 members. A similar dispute with the Chamber of Mines is also being discussed in the metal sector.

Smaller strikes are also disrupting the building industry, especially in the Western Cape, while about 500 workers in Cable News (Cable News) and the telecommunications have been on strike for nearly two weeks.

On Thursday about 500 staff of Transvaal Company workers started strike action in the PMV (Public Transport, Maintenance, Transport) and other services and wage demands.

According to the South African Information Service, disputes over wages have also been declared by the Food and Allied Workers Union with both South African Breweries and Transvaal Pulp, while the Transport Workers Industrial Union has declared a dispute with Food South Africa.

The South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (SACCAU)—involved in the Pick 'n Pay strike—is also negotiating with Shoprite's workers after the union dismissed a shop steward. Although the dismissal sparked a number of wild-cat strikes and other action, SACCAU is negotiating with management and the members are not presently actively involved in any strike action. SACCAU spokesman Sifiso Mkhondo on Thursday added that individual Shoprite workers in the PMV were also facing possible strikes over unfair dismissal and allegations of union busting.

Labour analysts have warned, however, that there is a danger of escalation to the current industrial disputes which are not unusual for this time of the year.

July falls in the middle of the wage round or so-called 'negotiation season' and it is only to be expected there will be a high incidence of industrial action at this time. According to Information Service General Secretary, Office factors contributing to the present labour climate were heightened expectations, the perception of an upturn in the economy, and the fact that since the start of the recession workers' real wages had declined—with governments failing to follow the consumer price index. Mr. Gonyewe said the did not believe the current wave of industrial action represented a labour crisis or a concerted plan on behalf of the labour movement to confront the government.

This is a view shared by COSATU's Enoch Gonyewe, who says the battle is between workers and employers, not between workers and government. Mr. Gonyewe said the action was coming from the ground and that COSATU as a federation was obliged to support workers' legitimate demands.

While COSATU has not spearheaded any national industrial action campaign, the Wit (Waterfront) region has threatened to call a regional stoppage on August 1 with possible further action, including consumer boycotts, should organized business not intervene in current labour disputes.

Mandela Likely To Visit Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe, September

090700112000 Johannesburg DT 090500 087 in English 27 Jul 89 p 2

(Report by Tim Cullen)

[Text] Cape Town—President Nelson Mandela will not do much in preparation of a busy schedule in August which includes three state visits. Mandela joined a host of other politicians who are also busy, including Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, who is still covering his cabinet meetings are planned until next month.

Mandela's decision means that for the third time this month an acting president will have to be installed. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki will be Acting President until the weekend. Mandela will visit Namibia from August 1-5, and he has invited Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe on an official visit to SA later next month. A presidential spokesman said a visit by Argentine President Carlos Menem was also possible next month. SADF's reported from Cape Town that a two-day visit by Menem had been postponed while Mandela recuperated from recent eye surgery. Foreign Affairs Department spokesman Jacques Malan confirmed yesterday that the visit had been postponed until further notice. Menem was scheduled to visit SA next week.

Mandela could also attend the OAS/ liberation committee summit which was due in Tanzania on August 15. The spokesman said Mandela was "somewhere in the Cape" and that he would be using this week to rest and recover from his eye operation. Mandela was otherwise in good health, he added.

Mandela would be addressing Parliament on August 18 to mark the first 100 days of the new government, after which a Parliamentary debate would take place on government's progress. Mandela had requested that all government departments submit progress reports before August 18. Mandela would also be presiding at ANC congress this weekend which would aim at preparing the organization for a national conference later in the year.

Secret NIS Files on ANC's Maharaj Exposed

090700112000 Johannesburg TIME STAR in English 29 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

(Report by Shaun Johnson and Esther Wright)

[Text] The calls of top political prisoners on Robben Island were bugged by the Prison Department's security branch, secret National Intelligence Service (NIS) documents reveal. Those whose prison conversations were monitored include Nelson Mandela, now president of South Africa.

TIME STAR is in possession of three unexpurgated NIS files on ANC leader Max Maharaj, today Minister of Transport in the Government of National Unity. The files, compiled by exposed agent Karl Edwards in 1980

and running to hundreds of pages, drew back the veil on the media-sponsored in South Africa's shadowy security war against the ANC before the organization's unbanning.

Like the "Open Files" revealed after the collapse of the German Democratic Republic, the NIS documents finally begin to supply detailed evidence of the right-wing government's intelligence and security offensive. One of the most intriguing revelations is contained in the statement "The Security Branch of the Department of Prisons co-operates with the Security Police and the NIS by providing raw data collected through mail censorship and listening devices."

Edwards adds elsewhere in the documentation: "According to a coded tape obtained by the Security Police during 1975 Latent Chief of Robben Island said that a specific cell group of ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] members, including S.R. 'Mac' Maharaj and Nelson Mandela, existed in Robben Island prison. The purpose of this group was to set up (after their release) a co-ordinated management body which would serve to re-organise violence and sabotage in RSA." Maharaj was released from Robben Island in December 1976 after serving a 12-year sentence. He broke his banning order and went into exile via Mozambique in 1977.

Besides confirming the long-held suspicion that political prisoners' private correspondence was intercepted—dozens of Maharaj's letters are analysed in the documents—the files include proposals for interference in neighbouring states, the "harassment and destruction" of several ANC/Communist Party leaders, the invention of a fictitious Zulu group to cause a split with Indian organizations, and myriad other dirty tricks.

The documents, written largely by Edwards at the NIS Pretoria headquarters during 1980, include reports, correspondence on NIS newspaper marked "Secret", and photocopies of intercepted letters and communications. Section headings include the "Strategy and Tactics of the ANC/CP", "Maharaj and Internal Reconstruction and Development Department (IRID)", ANC/CP recruitment methods, Indian politics, the security role of the Department of Prisons, and the "School network".

Famously detailed indexes and cross-references of names of people with any connection to Maharaj are included. The files paint a fascinating picture of ruthlessness, but often amateurish, espionage work. The files also refer to an astonishing range of individuals who now occupy some of the highest offices in the land.

Regarding Robben Island, the documents propose that all visitors to the prison should be immediately searched and then closely monitored, and that anyone having any contact whatsoever with prisoners should be subjected to searches at border points. Edwards complains about the difficulty of deciphering references in prisoners' letters.

"Political prisoners have developed an entire code-language (based, for example, on literary references) which cannot be interpreted. Throughout the Maharaj letters there are codes, in the form of oblique and evasive references, and the use of coded names. This makes letters difficult to understand."

At one stage Edwards suggests that political prisoners should perhaps be separated from one another, so effective a hint did the political prison provide. He warns of the tremendous influence the Robben Islanders exerted on politics outside, and said "our targets emerge more clearly" if all visitors or letter-writers were to be watched. There was great concern about prisoners' escape plans, which were viewed in deadly earnest by the NIS. The NIS also offered biting pen-portraits of the personalities of major resistance figures, and broader analyses of the balance of power between the apartheid state and the forces ranged against it. Noting that the liberation movement's "centre of gravity" had shifted from the United Kingdom back to African countries by 1980, the Edwards report bluntly proposed: "To keep the wall from the door, the RSA should be paying special attention to events within Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and the northern homelands with an eye to buying the present leaders in power, or preparing other benevolent leaders for power."

In addition, the formation of a "special (security) group" is mooted. "In this respect two areas of attack should be considered: a) The harassment and destruction of the external ANC/CP leadership (NIS function) and b) The improved use of the vast media mechanisms already available to the State ... and the positive protection of the role of the Wachahn Commission, the Police and the Army (other State departments)."

Deeply concerned by moves to form an anti-government "united front" in South Africa—what eventually became the United Democratic Front—the report proposes forms of "counteraction." This includes "the setting up of a non-existent Zulu group who circulate pamphlets designed to put a rift between the Indian and Zulu political communities in Natal. At present there is an extremely fragile alliance between Buthelesi of Inkatha and M.J. Naidoo of the NIC (Natal Indian Congress), and the circulation of one set of pamphlets could set off enough friction to make an Inkatha-ANC alliance impossible."

The report went on: "By alienating the Indian community from the black community there is a good chance that the Indian community will rapidly come to its senses and support the SAIC [South African Indian Council] elections, which have to be a success if the Prime Minister wishes to gain credibility for his total strategy." Edwards concluded that "similar projects could be aimed at other sensitive areas".

These specific proposals were followed by a restatement of initiatives long under way, including "Security Police and NIS agents' infiltration of the press, universities,

labour, law firms, etc.". This included advice to the "Durban and Pietermaritzburg regions (of NIS) to send agents to the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, with a view to infiltrating the ANC/CP". The documents also proposed that "through operational methods in London our Service should seriously attempt to discover the locality of storage of the documents (relating to the ANC/SACP and believed to be held by the Communist Party of Great Britain) ... a look at these could provide this Service with invaluable information". Surveillance of union leaders in London was recommended as a matter of course.

By 1980 the NIS was warning that: "The ANC/CP has reached the stage ... whereby it is in an admirable functional condition ... the ANC/CP can only go from strength to strength under the present conditions of growth."

Even allowing for the well-known, worldwide proclivity of intelligence agencies to exaggerate security threats in order to secure funding and preferential treatment from governments, these statements indicated genuine concern in security circles. In addition the NIS was advising of the seriousness of international pressure: "The RSA can no longer pretend that it has not been affected by the insidious efforts of the ANC/CP."

NIS Issues Statement on Reports

MB290712494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Statement issued by the National Intelligence Service on the SAPA PR wire service on 29 July]

[Text] National Intelligence Service: Response to so-called Maharaj files (THE STAR, WEEKLY MAIL and NEW NATION dated 29 July 1994)

The National Intelligence Service does not wish to comment on reports and conclusions from these reports based on circumstances relevant fourteen years ago. Should the NIS's political head deem it necessary, this matter may be dealt with at an official level.

Minister Mufamadi: Police To Focus on Human Rights

MB2807143794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi says the duty of the security forces is to uphold the constitution and a culture of human rights. Addressing a seminar at Midrand near Johannesburg, Mr. Mufamadi said his department was developing and refining policies that would see police adopt a rights-based approach in their duties. This would be achieved by devolving power to regional and local levels, allowing police to gain more respect from local communities. Mr. Mufamadi conceded that morale among police was low and said the reason for this was being investigated.

ANC Deputy President Sisulu To Resign in December

MB2807143694 Johannesburg *REEL D in Afrikaans* 27 Jul 94 p 2

[Report by Joan Altern]

[Text] ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu is due to resign at the end of this year to give "younger leaders" a chance to take the organization forward. Mr. Sisulu yesterday said he had been considering resigning for quite some time. The main reason for the decision is the realization that the current situation demands younger people in leadership positions. "But I am still full of energy and I will report to the office daily, even if its just for half a day. After my resignation I will remain involved in organizational tasks for the ANC," he said. He did not want to speculate on who his successor would be. The 82-year-old Mr. Sisulu was elected the ANC deputy president in 1991. Mr. Sisulu will resign in December during the ANC's national congress in Durban.

Buthelezi Criticizes Delay in Regional Powers

MB2707145594 Johannesburg *SAPA in English* 1445 GMT 27 Jul 94

[Text] Durban July 27 SAPA—Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday [27 July] criticised central government for holding up the assignment of regional legislation giving powers to the provinces.

Mr Buthelezi told an IFP victory celebration in Weenen, KwaZulu/Natal Midlands, that putting democracy into action was easier said than done because the African National Congress-led government was "stalling". "The blatant manipulation of the ANC at central government level to stall the delegation of powers to the provinces is affecting every single province in South Africa," he said.

The IFP leader rejected the "vitriolic attacks and vilification" he claimed he and his party colleagues suffered at the hands of the press before and after elections. He said one of the reasons the IFP-led KwaZulu/Natal government was being criticised was because it was hamstrung by the central government.

Says IFP To Write Province's Constitution

MB2807161294 Johannesburg *Radio South Africa Network in English* 1400 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party, being the ruling party in KwaZulu-Natal, has the right to draw up a constitution for the province. The IFP also has the right to call elections when it sees fit. Speaking at an IFP rally Dr. Buthelezi said next year's local authority elections was a challenge and an opportunity to show how strong the party's

political power base was. He said the party had to set a target of recruiting 100,000 new members by the end of this year.

Warns ANC To Support Ulundi as Capital

MB2807125794 Johannesburg *SAPA in English* 1147 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Durban July 28 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday [28 July] warned the African National Congress to stop its objection to Ulundi as the KwaZulu/Natal capital or face losing support. Addressing a victory rally in the province, Mr Buthelezi told supporters at Nqutu, a rural district in northern KwaZulu/Natal, that "important personalities" were trying to get President Nelson Mandela's ear in an attempt to thwart Ulundi's chances as the capital city.

He said residents of the province would be shocked "when they are given details of these clandestine activities".

The IFP leader said if the ANC stopped its "unwarranted opposition" to Ulundi then "we will be able to establish a people's government in the place that the people want their capital to be".

"If the ANC continues to oppose Ulundi as the capital it will cost them dearly because the people will not vote for them in the next election. As I say, either way we can win."

Mr Buthelezi told supporters he had not been acknowledged for averting wide-scale bloodshed by bringing his party into the elections at the last moment and accepting the results. He said he had wanted to contest the results in court but had decided not to because the costs would have been "counted in terms of thousands of deaths that would have resulted from a huge upward spiralling of violence".

"To spend the lives of thousands of people to prove that we were right when the next election would do so, was just not justified," Mr Buthelezi said.

He added: "No one acknowledges the role that I played and that the IFP played in preventing a blood-bath by participating in elections."

Freedom Front To Fight Local Elections in OFS

MB2807150594 Johannesburg *SAPA in English* 1431 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Bloemfontein July 28 SAPA—The Freedom Front (FF) in the Orange Free State (OFS) will participate in the next municipal elections to ensure the interests of whites were cared for and their affairs promoted at local level.

Abrie Oosthuizen, Free State Freedom Front leader and a member of the Free State provincial legislature, said in

a statement in Bloemfontein on Thursday the party was already preparing for the elections.

He said it was clear the African National Congress was strongly focused on race and was discriminating against the Afrikaner and the broader white community. It was of vital importance the Freedom Front should fight the ANC on a local level.

He said that once the Freedom Front had achieved its ideal of a "volkstaat" [homeland] for Afrikaners and patriots of other language groups its municipal councilors would be a vital link between the volkstaat and the citizens of the volkstaat who were still outside its boundaries.

South African Press Review for 29 Jul

MB2907141194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Foreign Aid Packages—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 July in a page-12 editorial says Britain's 7 billion rand trade support and assistance package for South Africa "exceeds those earmarked for this country by global economic giants, the United States and Japan. Which is, perhaps, as it should be, given the long and close association between the two nations and the fact that Britain is (by far) the largest foreign investor in this country." "Increasingly, the world's leading industrial countries are beginning to deliver on their promises of going the extra mile to help in the reconstruction of a fully democratic South Africa. France is a striking, though predictable, exception. Long characterised by contrary behaviour, the French have seen fit to oppose efforts by the European Union to extend attractive trade preferences to South Africa—preferences that have been eagerly advocated by Britain and Germany." THE STAR, therefore, urges South African businessmen to "support those who have demonstrated a commitment to assist South Africa in its hour of need" and to "turn your back on the obstructionists."

BUSINESS DAY

NP Urged To Remain in Unity Government—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 July in a page-6 editorial refers to the reports that the National Party, NP, is about to resign from the government of national unity, GNU, saying "the NP has far more to lose by getting out than by staying in." "National unity does not mean sweetness and light" and does not mean "a lack of opposition—the NP has been active enough in criticising ANC actions, statements and omissions to show it understands full well that there is no code of silence binding it in mute support of its senior partner. It is not the ordinary push and shove of politics that matters, but the occasions when real differences of principle put members of the same government on opposite sides of a deep divide. We have not had any

such issues yet, but the real battles over the new constitution lie ahead, and possibly an uneasy period after that."

Foreign Aid Packages—"Japan quietly edged out the United States recently, and now Britain appears to have taken top spot," in the competition to "produce to biggest, most generous aid package for South Africa," declares a second editorial on the same page. However, South Africans are warned that "some of these headline-grabbing 'aid' packages might well be less impressive than they may look on paper." Much of the aid is designed to "boost the donors' own traders." "The biggest item in the British package announced this week, for instance, is in export credit guarantees to facilitate the sale of capital goods to South Africa. By comparison the praiseworthy plan to train Soweto entrepreneurs in Britain will cost very little."

SOWETAN

Foreign Aid—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 July in a page-16 editorial refers to the 7 billion rand aid package from Britain, saying it "involves massive export opportunities and an interesting scheme for disadvantages business called the Soweto Initiative." The scheme promises to train small entrepreneurs in management and technology skills in Britain. "This sounds like the kind of scheme that has teeth. It is also the type of plan that the world should apply to South Africa and the rest of the continent."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Need for Black Opposition Party—Vuyo Mvoko writes on page 28 of Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 29 July to 4 August that "it would be reckless to leave the custodianship of opposition politics to 'repentant' Afrikaner nationalists and 'liberal democrats'." "What South Africa needs is a strong black opposition party, now and after the Government of National Unity, to act as the conscience of an ANC preoccupied with national unity and reconciliation." Mvoko warns against "the error of thinking that because of its traditions and popular support, the ANC will automatically respect democratic values and look after the material needs of the black masses." A "vocal black opposition party would have the 'legitimacy in black eyes which the NP and the Democratic Party will never achieve. Such an opposition role cannot be played by the Pan-Africanist Congress, which was all but destroyed in the election." Mvoko believes "Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] has the most commanding track record if it can shed its militant rhetoric and direct its energies towards parliamentary politics. It also has the most articulate, experienced and thoughtful leadership. Because of its national standing, it has the potential to pull together the various African nationalist and socialist fragments in the country, including disillusioned militants of the PAC and far-left splinter groups."

NEW NATION

NP Threats of Withdrawal From Unity Government—"Stresses within the government of national unity are clearly increasing," points out the page-8 editorial in Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English on 29 July. "Already questions are being asked about just how long the coalition, borne out of the need to spare the country from civil conflict, will last." **NEW NATION** notes that that NP members of Parliament reportedly called on their party "to quit the government of national unity." "While the withdrawal of the NP certainly holds serious consequences, it is important that the ANC remains resolute in its determination to represent the majority position in government. It must ensure that the NP does not use threats of withdrawal to force concessions from the GNU." "That the ANC is captive of its own concessions now is a given and must be accepted. And ways must be found to minimise the damage it could cause in the long term."

BEELD

President Sets Good Example—"As president of South Africa Mr. Nelson Mandela does not easily allow himself to be pressed into silence—not by foreign friends, not by stalwart allies, not by long-time supporters," notes an editorial on page 6 of the Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans of 26 July. "First there was his refusal in Maputo last Friday to sign an agreement on the promotion of science and technology in southern Africa, which caused a stir at the meeting of African leaders." "Then, last Saturday in Pretoria the president strongly cautioned COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] about the harmful effects their strikes could have on the country. The fact that the ANC had leaned heavily upon COSATU during the election did not deter him from speaking out, even though he did so with understanding. And later, at the same occasion, President Mandela insisted that a group of more than 1,000 veterans of the struggle against apartheid sing both anthems, including *Die Stem* [The Voice], which for

decades had been to them a symbol of the system they were fighting. The common demoninator in all three instances was the fact that to the president it was the country's interests which mattered most." "By his actions Mr. Mandela has set a good example for the whole South Africa; not only for his own followers, but also for political opponents."

Trade Unions Bedevil Initiatives—"If all the promises of the Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP] cannot be met, the trade unions will have to share the blame," points out an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans of 27 July. "The success of the RDP depends largely on additional state spending of about 40 billion rands over the next 5 years. Part of the tax income will come from profits of business undertakings. Labor unrest and other work disruptions will cut both profits and tax income." "The current labor unrest and the possibility of related mass action...is detrimental to business confidence and will lead to less foreign investment. It can even cause further losses to the treasury." "Anglo American is currently investing 15 billion rands in new export-oriented projects, and is advertising this fact in the foreign media as proof of its confidence in the country." "Other groups are also channeling their profits, which are usually paid to shareholders, into similar job-creating capital projects and programs aimed at promoting the RDP and building confidence in the country. Do the trade unions want to bedevil all these initiatives?"

Correction to NIS Reportedly Bugs Homes, Offices

MB2707144094

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "NIS Reportedly Bugs Officials' Homes, Offices," published in the 27 July Sub-Saharan Africa **DAILY REPORT**, page 8:

Column two, fourth full paragraph, second sentence make read: ...From the ANC side we're very much.... (substituting word "side")

Angola**UNITA Negotiators Leave Huambo for Lusaka***MB2807125394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] The members of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team, who attended the UNITA Political Commission meeting, have already left the city of Huambo for the Zambian capital. The UNITA negotiating team including General Manovakola, Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, Ambassador Isaias Samakuva, and Ambassador Jardo Muecalia left Huambo this morning for Lusaka to continue the Angolan peace talks, which have dragged on for the last eight months. The UNITA negotiators left Huambo aboard a UN aircraft.

Government Negotiation Says Talks Progressing*MB2907050794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] The government negotiating team returned to Lusaka, Zambia, today, with the desire to continue to work for the achievement of peace. General Higinio Carneiro, from the government negotiating team, says there were positive results at the Lusaka peace talks. Our colleague Pedro Manuel was at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Manuel] General Higinio Carneiro says the Lusaka Protocol will be signed soon or later. Gen. Carneiro said the peace talks are progressing smoothly and the last report by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali worries the government, but it does not discourage it. He does not speak of percentages but says a lot has happened in Lusaka toward achieving peace.

[Carneiro] I prefer not to speak of percentages. I can say, however, that a lot of work has already been done and what we are discussing are practical issues: How the articles approved in general or specific principles must be dealt with during the implementation of an eventual agreement.

[Manuel] The government negotiating team left Luanda for Lusaka early this evening. Gen. Carneiro has given assurances that UNITA's participation in the government will be a fait accompli. He did not speak about Huambo because, according to him, this issue is not even being discussed.

[Carneiro] We are not discussing this issue at the negotiating table because we feel it has been appropriately dealt with by the government. It is evident that the international community requested that the government make more concessions and the government agreed. Now, it is up to UNITA to do the same. At no time has the government said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] would join the government after nine months. What the government has been saying is that as soon as UNITA becomes a

political party, like other parties in the country, its elements will obviously join the government. There are documents which have already been approved and signed which say exactly when the UNITA military leadership must join the armed forces.

[Manuel] Gen. Carneiro welcomed the initiatives of South African President Nelson Mandela since the objective continues to be obtaining peace for the Angolan people. Gen Higinio Carneiro once again requested that the Angolan people exercise patience.

[Carneiro] What is needed is patience, calm. One day we shall have peace.

[Manuel] Are you still skeptical, as usual?

[Carneiro] I am skeptical but I also have hope. [end recording]

UNITA Welcomes UN Secretary General's Report*MB2907080294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The UN Security Council is to meet in New York soon to discuss the Angolan peace process in light of the report presented by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali earlier this week. That report accuses Luanda for the first time of seeking to eliminate the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], mentions the presence of children in the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], and indicates that mercenaries are fighting side by side with the FAPLA forces.

Attentive political observers have said this time one will be able to gauge UN political independence, because the UN secretary general's report does not prescribe additional sanctions against UNITA. Those observers feel that, should the issue of sanctions be raised again, one can infer that pressure is exerted on the United Nations by outside forces.

Dr. Marcos Samondo, UNITA representative at the United Nations, has expressed satisfaction with the latest report by the UN secretary general. He added that South African President Nelson Mandela can help find a solution to the Angolan crisis.

UNITA Reports Military Successes in Cuanza Sul*MB2907075994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos remains inflexible and determined to step up its military operations throughout the country. On 26 July, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] neutralized yet another MPLA-PT military vehicle convoy carrying many People's

Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and mercenaries whose nationalities have not been established.

That convoy had been traveling from Luanda to the capital of Cuanza Sul Province to strengthen the FAPLA forces in the area, so that future attacks could be launched against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, forces. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area reports the FALA forces destroyed five cargo vehicles, captured 39 AK weapons, 24 PKM submachine guns, 11 rounds for RPG-7 rocket launchers, 19 shells, 14 (?mines), 13 uniforms, 15 rucksacks containing assorted items, and an electrical generator for two-way radios. The FALA forces also captured (Santos Augusto), a junior sergeant with the Riot Police who was born in Ebo, in Cuanza Sul Province.

Our correspondent reports (Santos Augusto) headed the unit responsible for guarding the bridge on (Longanhia) River. As was to be expected, some the FAPLA adventure seekers were bound to be dispatched to the silent prairies: 39 MPLA-PT soldiers died without glory in that operation to repel the FAPLA forces. First Lieutenant Guilherme Mendes Lurdes, head of the Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola branch in Sumbe District, was one of the men who was killed.

Reports Attack on Lucapa

MB2907075594 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] As part of their defensive and offensive moves, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces yesterday attacked Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] military targets in the city of Lucapa.

Military sources have told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, that unspecified military targets were neutralized during the operation. Those targets included the airport. That spectacular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] operation served as a warning to the MPLA-PT warlords that war can be taken to those areas where their advisers [mentores] are based.

FAPLA soldiers and South African mercenaries are dying in vain in the diamond-rich area of Canfunfo, in Lunda Norte Province. They are only ensuring the implementation of the Jose Eduardo dos Santos-led repressive regime's designs.

Ekwikwi Segundo, the Vorgan correspondent in the area, reports that more than 15 South African mercenaries were killed when the FALA forces burned their tank. They had been involved in offensive military operations in UNITA-controlled areas. That source also reports that 60 FAPLA soldiers were put out of action on the same day.

Officials Detain Ship Carrying Weapons to Zaire

MB2807122694 *London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 27 Jul 94*

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Excerpt] A large ship carrying war materiel not declared on its cargo list has been detained at Luanda Harbor. The ship had been heading for Zaire's Matadi Harbor. Gustavo Costa, our correspondent in Luanda, says there are strong suspicions that the war materiel was intended for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels.

[Begin Costa recording] The owner of the ship is Italian. The ship, which sailed in from northern Europe, was carrying assorted war materiel believed to be contraband goods. That war materiel included rubber boats, along with engines; Portuguese-made (?UMM) vehicles; and missile launching ramps [as heard].

The authorities in Luanda are expected to impose a stiff fine on Grimaldi, the Italian owner. At this stage they are conducting investigations in a bid to discover the source of the consignment, which was intended for a Zairian harbor on the border with Angola. Certain military circles have strong suspicions that war materiel was intended for the UNITA rebels.

That war materiel is already being removed from the ship. Meanwhile, a source in the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff said that the Harbor Investigation and Military Information Services are closing in on the crew to unravel the mystery surrounding this secret cargo operation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mozambique

One Mutiny Resolved; Another Continues in Muchava

LD2807180394 *Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] One of the soldiers' mutinies in Mozambique appears to have been resolved, but problems continue with another set of mutineers. [passage omitted] Our Mozambique correspondent Marcelino Alves is on the line from Maputo:

[Alves] Traffic is now flowing normally on National Highway 1 linking Maputo with the north of the country. The road was unblocked about an hour ago when the 180 mutinous government soldiers returned to barracks after receiving a promise that they will be demobilized on 1 August. [passage omitted]

However in Machava, 15 kilometers west of Maputo, the disturbances continue. Men of the tank brigade attacked the local railway station and ransacked a goods depot. Part of the local population have left to stay with relatives in other parts of Maputo. There are reports of three civilians injured, according to a UN police source.

National Highway Reopened

MB2907050694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1822 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Radio Mozambique has learned that National Highway No.1 has already been reopened at Michafutene, after it has been agreed to demobilize the soldiers at Mualazi on 1 August. The reopening of the main Mozambican road took place shortly after 1600, after a meeting between the mutinying soldiers and representatives from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Since 26 July vehicles have been waiting for the reopening of the road, about 15 km from Maputo. There were vehicles, mostly trucks, on both sides of the road for a distance of 2 km.

In Machava, the soldiers of the 6th Tank Brigade stationed at Matola Gare continue to cause disturbances in the area. An official from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] said they looted the railroad station and a warehouse. The mutinying soldiers continue to hold two tanks and resupplied one of them this afternoon.

In turn, Renamo troops demonstrated at Chinhanguanine railroad station about 75 km to the north of Maputo. This was revealed by the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY [AIM] citing a source from Unomoz. They want a Renamo official to go to the area. The Renamo soldiers, who demanded to be demobilized, did not use violence.

Also according to AIM, Renamo troops at Muhia assembly area in Zambezia Province also demanded to be demobilized yesterday. Renamo has denied the existence of mutinies or any kind of demonstration by its guerrillas stationed at chinhanguine assembly area in Magude District, Maputo Province. A Renamo source categorically told AIM that nothing has happened or is happening in the area. The source did not give further details.

Armando Matos, national deputy finance director, said the slow demobilization of government and Renamo soldiers is not due to a shortage of money. Armando Matos said as soon as the Finance Ministry receives the lists of the soldiers to be demobilized, it immediately prepares the necessary documents. Matos said his ministry has reduced from two weeks to one week the time needed to prepare the payments. He said he was not aware of why the demobilization process was so slow. The United Nations has repeatedly said that as soon as they receive demobilization lists, they immediately prepare the documents.

In view of ongoing mutinies in almost every corner of the country, Renamo and some Western governments have proposed the immediate demobilization of all forces, only keeping the men who have already been trained for the new army. This was revealed by AIM, citing a Mozambican Government source in Washington. The same source, which viewed the proposal as an attempt to hide the problems that Renamo may be facing at this

time, added that some of the countries which are proposing such a demobilization are represented in the Supervision and Control Commission. The AIM source said there were proposals to demobilize all forces, while no efforts are made to observe whether or not there are soldiers interested in joining the new army.

According to the same government source, [words indistinct] there is no need to demobilize all the soldiers because of the mutinies. The source said it is possible that Renamo does not have enough soldiers to send to the new army and it thus prefers to demobilize its few soldiers.

Chissano Comments on Mutinies

MB2907070694 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 29 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Orlando Muchanga, Rui de Carvalho, and Marcelo Mosse]

[Excerpts] (Maputo)—Maputo's isolation was broken yesterday afternoon with the return of army mutineers to their barracks.

National Route 1 and National Route 2 were reopened yesterday afternoon, though the soldiers who had blocked them were still around.

There was an atmosphere of truce toward the end of the day, but it may be undermined if other military units mutiny, or if the tight demobilization schedule proposed by the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, is not complied with. [passage omitted]

Sources in Unomoz have told MEDIAFAX that demobilization for the 452 soldiers of the 6th Tank Brigade would begin at their barracks in Matola-Gare at 0800 [0600 GMT] today. They added that 183 men with the Reconnaissance Battalion (Michafutene) would be demobilized on 1 August.

Those sources also disclosed that today will see the beginning of the demobilization of Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, soldiers stationed outside Moamba—they were responsible for the mutinies in that town earlier this week—and the next few days should see the demobilization of all Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, men at Chinhanguanine assembly area. [passage omitted]

We managed to get in touch with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano at 2000 last night. He told us he had received in-depth reports about developments around Maputo, adding additional information had come from Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai via radio. He said he would not interrupt his visit to Inhambane Province to return to Maputo.

Yesterday, the National Convention Party, PCN, issued a communique in which it described as "just" the demands that have been made by soldiers. The PCN communique also demanded that the Mozambican head of state return to the capital "to hold talks with the

mutineers." That opposition party also expressed the opinion that the resolution of the problems of the soldiers "was far more important than Chissano's electoral campaign in Inhambane."

Chissano told MEDIAFAX that he would talk with the soldiers, that mutinies are not the best way to achieve dialogue, and he expressed doubts about the "causes of the disturbances." The president of the Republic said that, beneath the mutinies, "all is not well." [passage omitted]

General Holds News Conference

MB2907115494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Jul 94

[Report by Herminio de Sousa]

[Text] Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, granted a news conference this morning during which he discussed troop mutinies in the city and province of Maputo this week.

Lt. Gen. Hama Thai told the media that the soldiers of the 6th Tank Brigade returned to their barracks this morning after holding talks with a team from the FAM Headquarters, thereby ending the mutiny they had staged since 26 July. That senior FAM officer said the acts of vandalism which had occurred during the mutiny could not possibly be justified. Lt. Gen. Hama Thai noted that disturbances had reached alarming proportions, and he partially blamed the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] team, which failed to remove the light weapons and deactivate the cannons in the tanks when it did registration work with the soldiers of the 6th Tank Brigade.

In their talks with the mutineers, the team from the FAM Headquarters learned that the soldiers want to be demobilized and want the payment of the increase of 46,900 meticals announced by the government. Lt. Gen. Hama Thai noted that the latter demand exceeds the responsibilities of the FAM and of the National Defense Ministry. He admitted the possibility that there may have been other reasons for those demands that led to the mutiny, adding that one such possibility is an attempt to agitate the armed forces.

[Begin Thai recording] I do think that there was rather curious agitation behind it all, similar to the kind that we saw at [word indistinct] I suppose that there was agitation behind it. There was an occurrence at Matola-Gare barracks at 0100 on 28 July. When the soldiers were huddled around the fire, one soldier came up with a photograph of Afonso Dhlakama. He put the photograph on the side so that it could be seen. Then, the soldiers picked up the photograph and threw it into the fire so it burned. Well, I do not know whether that explains everything. It was just an occurrence. I am not blaming anybody for it, but the fact is that it suggests hands were at work to take the photograph to that spot and have it

burned. The whole thing seems strange to us. We never had that type of occurrence before, but it happened this time. [end recording]

Asked whether the soldiers were familiar with the demobilization schedule, the chief of General Staff of the FAM forces replied as follows:

[Begin Thai recording] Such a schedule does exist. What is more, we are under no obligation to hand out that schedule to the military units. The schedule must be given to those organs responsible for implementing the accord. Those organs must know when to approach the units and those units will be informed in good time to prepare. This was an accord, was it not? It must have the time to come into force, so it can be implemented. Lack of knowledge of the schedule would not have caused these problems. The most logical thing would have been to ask: when are we leaving? Tomorrow, the day after, or when? Is that not the most logical thing to do? Is it justifiable for a worker to start breaking shop windows simply because he has not received some information? Is that the kind of thing one should do? You tell me. Acting logically, in the normal course of life, even in companies, when there are problems, do people not first write a letter apprising the manager of the problem at hand? Is that not so?

Do they just suddenly gather and say: today we are not working because we have not received our pay. Is that the way to do it? If the incidents had had a palpable cause, like a lack of food, then we would have said: no, that need not happen because we have food to give you. Had it been caused by the need to demobilize, we would have told you: no need for that to happen, because all men who want to be demobilized will be demobilized.

As we go deeper into the matter, we notice that all these are superficial, rather than real causes for the mutinies. We have not yet learned what has been the real cause for all this. Perhaps it is the general situation. People get excited and worried about what is going to happen to them. Perhaps that causes them to despair. Perhaps they are worried by the fact that even those men who have been demobilized have not yet managed reintegration into society. We, in Mozambican society, are also not in the position to give assurances that we will be able to reintegrate all those men about to leave the army. Well, this is the way I see it, though I am not saying by any means that it was the principal cause. I am just trying to fathom the causes for this type of behavior. However, it is difficult to ensure that people will not let themselves be manipulated into causing disturbances. [end recording]

Lt. Gen. Hama Thai announced that demobilization for soldiers who blocked National Route 1 will begin on 1 August.

Hundreds of Trained Men 'Disappear' From New Army*MB2907090894 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 29 Jul 94 p 3*

[Text] (Maputo)—Several hundred Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] soldiers who had already undergone training have disappeared.

Did they desert their ranks? "It is not a matter of desertion. Let us say, rather, that they have disappeared", a UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] source has said.

Portuguese, British, and French instructors have already trained 3,113 FADM soldiers. Some of them were turned away because they did not meet the necessary physical requirements, but many others purely and simply disappeared between the training camps and the barracks where they were to be deployed at a later stage. All told, 661 soldiers (20 percent) are said to have disappeared, most of whom came from the infantry battalions that have already undergone training. No significant number of forces have disappeared from the special units that have already been formed.

This refusal to incorporate the new army continues to be the trend everywhere, and both the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces behave similarly.

It was thought that a batch of some 14,000 Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] men would make up the first group up to elections, but some 10,000 men are still outstanding.

Meanwhile, Unomoz teams have started going to the assembly areas where the government and Renamo had reported the presence of soldiers due to join the new FADM army.

The recruitment lists provided a total of 4,500 names. Those men were supposed to be at the training camps by 30 July, but only 35 percent of those men have been drafted so far.

The Unomoz teams have also visited the Centers for Unconfined Government Troops [CTNA] in the north and the same type of thing was found: among the officers, only some 50 percent indicated a willingness to join the FADM forces; only 25 percent of noncommissioned officers wanted to do so; and more than 80 percent of common soldiers said they were not interested. The result: the CTNA's would provide some 2,000 officers and only a few hundred soldiers willing to join the FADM forces.

Namibia**DTA on Government's Bogus Job Creation 'Slush Fund'***MB2907082394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2136 GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] Windhoek July 28 SAPA—Namibia's main opposition party on Thursday accused the government of setting up a R50-million [rand] "slush fund" of public money to pay private-sector supporters of the ruling party.

DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President Mishake Muyongo called for an immediate inquiry by the ombudsman into what he called a bogus job creation scheme aimed at winning votes in this December's elections. He said taxpayers' money was being used to pay the salaries of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] supporters in the private sector.

The DTA released to the media a labour ministry letter marked "strictly confidential", which proposes the placement of skilled job-seekers in private companies at government cost. The letter, from the ministry's senior employment officer, was addressed to company employment officers and ends with a request that "job-seekers or friends" not be told about the proposal.

A ministry spokesman told Namibian Broadcasting Corporation radio news the scheme was not irregular and was part of a R20-million job creation scheme recently announced by the government.

The DTA this week said SWAPO could not be trusted to run free and fair parliamentary and presidential elections in five months' time. It said flaws in the Electoral Act made irregularities easy and it appealed for international election monitors.

Zimbabwe**Government Allocates More Funds To Resettle Blacks***MB2907081294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government has allocated more funds for its program to forcibly buy white-owned farms to resettle landless black people. About 12 million rands has been allocated in the budget for the next financial year. Dozens of white farmers have been bought out since the government began its program about two years ago. In terms of legislation, farmers are barred from taking legal steps against the government but since then farmers have questioned aspects of the program in court, and judgment is expected soon.

Cote d'Ivoire

French Prime Minister Balladur Arrives in Abidjan

AB2807221394 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Excerpts] French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur arrived this evening in Cote d'Ivoire for an official visit, which will end tomorrow afternoon. Before arriving here, Mr. Balladur spent 24 hours in Senegal, where he reaffirmed France's commitment to African states. On his arrival at Houphouet-Boigny Airport, the French prime minister was welcomed by his Ivorian counterpart, Daniel Kablan Duncan. Dening Maixent reports:

[Begin recording] [Maixent] At exactly 1815 GMT, the Concorde supersonic plane landed at the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Airport at Port-Bouet. The presence of this plane, with its very impressive performance, certainly generates interest and curiosity, but the main event was without a doubt the arrival in Cote d'Ivoire of the French prime minister on a 24-hour visit. [passage omitted]

The French prime minister made a brief statement in the VIP Lounge of Felix Houphouet-Boigny Airport:

[Balladur] It is for me a great honor and pleasure to be here in Cote d'Ivoire, at the invitation of the president of the Republic and the prime minister, whom I thank for this welcome. I was keen to come to Africa to study, on the spot, the new conditions of relations among African countries, and between African countries and France. I shall have the opportunity, during my discussions with the president and prime minister, to clearly state our views which, I can already say, largely converge on economic as well as political issues. So it is with a lot of confidence that I begin my visit to Cote d'Ivoire. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Interviewed on CFA, Other Issues

AB2807112094 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 28 Jul 94 pp 3, 4

["Faxed interview" with French Premier Edouard Balladur by FRATERNITE MATIN correspondent Honoreine Yaoua Kouman; place and date not given]

[Text] [Kouman] Mr. Prime Minister, what meaning do you give to your visit to Cote d'Ivoire?

[Balladur] I have decided to visit Cote d'Ivoire and two other African countries, namely Senegal and Gabon, to reaffirm in the clearest terms France's commitment to Africa, and to demonstrate our determination to support the efforts Africa has embarked upon for its economic revival and for its strengthened political stability. France is confident in the capabilities of the African Continent and its ability to overcome the difficulties it is facing. It was necessary to embark upon a determined action to make Africa adapt itself to the new world economic and

political realities. African countries have adopted courageous measures to return to the path of development. France has fully supported these countries by giving them considerable means. France will continue to be by Africa's side.

[Kouman] France is Cote d'Ivoire's major financial backer. Do you intend to pursue this policy?

[Balladur] France has a privileged and long-standing relationship with Cote d'Ivoire. I wish for that to continue. Your country has had to face a very difficult time marked by the death of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and the decision by the heads of state of the CFA franc zone to devalue the CFA franc. Your country has demonstrated an exemplary maturity and I am confident in its future and its economic dynamism.

France was Cote d'Ivoire's major financial backer during the period of the economic crisis period which was marked by the virtually total halt in foreign aid. This year, Cote d'Ivoire will not be alone. The courageous economic recovery program embarked upon by President Bedie has enabled Cote d'Ivoire to renew its accords with the IMF and the World Bank. This development, which has put an end to the isolation in which the country found itself, is very positive. However, French financial assistance will remain the main features of our bilateral assistance. Decisions made by the French Government to palliate the effects of the devaluation have resulted in unprecedented large-scale financial assistance. Foreign financing programs to support the devaluation have an exceptional character. They must be followed by the return of capitals and especially the development of private investment. I am certain that Cote d'Ivoire will be able to create a climate of confidence that will stimulate companies to come and develop their investments. Of course, it is my wish that French companies will be the first to increase their activities and their projects in your country.

[Kouman] How significant is Cote d'Ivoire to France?

[Balladur] Cote d'Ivoire and France are privileged partners. The proof is the extent of our cooperation in all sectors and the quality of our bilateral relations. Cote d'Ivoire's economic importance in the subregion and its political stability—the consequence of the wise policies pursued by President Houphouet-Boigny and continued by President Konan Bedie—are helping your country to play an important role in this part of the world. It is for those reasons and also because of our common history and language that our two countries have been such good friends and that our bilateral relations will always enjoy special attention in France's external policy.

[Kouman] President Konan Bedie was recently in Paris. How do you view Cote d'Ivoire's second president?

[Balladur] Indeed, France had the pleasure of receiving President Konan Bedie a few weeks ago, and I had the privilege of holding lengthy discussions with him. I make

it a point to hail the exemplary manner in which President Konan Bedie has conducted the transition process that followed President Houphouet-Boigny's death, that is in the most serene and legal conditions. President Konan Bedie, over the past few months, has demonstrated his statesmanship talents and his ability to help Cote d'Ivoire to move forward in accordance with his predecessor's orientation.

[Kouman] What is your response to those saying that France does not have the required neutrality to intervene in Rwanda?

[Balladur] France was the first—and for a time we found quite long—and only country to intervene in Rwanda to help end the massacres and to bring aid to the Rwandan citizens affected by the conflict. Our intervention helped to save hundreds and thousands of people whose lives were in danger, and to prevent a more massive displacement of people to neighboring countries. Our action was also decisive in speeding up the mobilization of the international community which, at last, seems to have assessed the real extent of this human tragedy. I have even noted that the criticisms made when we launched our action in Rwanda have died down and that everyone has now recognized the rationale behind France's initiative and is calling on us to stay on.

[Kouman] Mr. Prime Minister, how do you explain the fact that France continues to send troops to her former colonies whenever they experience difficulties? We cite in example Senegal, Chad, Zaire, Gabon, Togo, and so on...

[Balladur] After colonization, France took a keen interest in always being present to answer to the security and stability needs of countries going through the decolonization process. That is why my country signed defense agreements with these countries. It shows our commitment to safeguarding security and stability in these countries and also those countries' own desire to preserve defense ties with France.

The defense agreements will continue to be in force as long as the beneficiaries of the accords wish it. Whenever the need has arisen and a request has been made, France has always made her contribution in line with the defense accords to preserve the stability of our African allies and to prevent any external threat. This action has been conducive to safeguarding stability on the African Continent.

[Kouman] Many observers believe that France is no longer interested in African issues. What do you say about that?

[Balladur] I believe my government has shown a major interest in African issues through concrete actions to support Franco-African solidarity. Never has a French Government disbursed so much funds in favor of Africa than my government has and this is aimed at enabling the franc zone countries to resume national growth. The

purpose of my visit to Abidjan is to tell our African friends that France admires their courage in taking difficult but indispensable measures. Everybody knows about my interest in the francophone community and you know how active it is in Africa.

[Kouman] At this time of multiparty system in Africa, there are a lot of anti-French campaigns in several Francophone capitals. Any comment?

[Balladur] The existence of tight and friendly relations between our countries should not prevent free and democratic criticism. The quality of the welcome that was accorded me in Abidjan [as published] and yesterday in Dakar has confirmed that French-African friendship has always been deep and warm and that we the French and you Africans, are all very committed to preserving this relationship.

[Kouman] What is your opinion about democracy in Africa? Do you believe that France is a guarantor of this democracy?

[Balladur] We are witnessing everywhere in the world the growing desire for more freedom and democratic expression, and Africa has not been left out of this movement. Much progress has been made in many African countries to achieve democracy. France has accorded its full support to this trend and she is determined to continue, but it is up to the Africans themselves to define the means of further guaranteeing the multiparty system and of strengthening a law-abiding state. This is the condition for political stability and therefore for development.

[Kouman] What do you have to say to claims that France is still the gendarme of Africa?

[Balladur] I do not know what this expression means exactly. As I have already told you, France accords a keen interest to security and stability matters in Africa and she is making every effort to help find suitable solutions to ending the conflicts raging on the African Continent. This is so because my country, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has the special responsibility of maintaining peace and security on the international level, and also because France has close and long-standing solidarity relations based on mutual trust with Africa. However, it is essential for Africa to provide itself with the necessary means to solve the conflicts that are tearing it apart. The setting up of a mechanism by the OAU to solve conflicts is an encouraging step in that direction.

[Kouman] How do you currently see the future of the cooperation, defense, and military accords between France and Africa?

[Balladur] As long as these countries express the wish, we will continue to have cooperative relations with them in regard to defense particularly with countries that have signed agreements with France to that effect. Peace initiatives and interventions on humanitarian grounds

open new perspectives for this cooperation. The presence of several African countries alongside France in her current humanitarian mission, in I believe, an illustration of this.

[Kouman] Today, people are talking more and more about a French cooperation that will be adapted to African realities. On what grounds would that cooperation be?

[Balladur] Two new developments seem to provide the best method for going about this and both go in the sense of a better response to the needs of African countries. First, French aid should be further oriented towards the financing of projects and enterprises. The usual role of aid is to ensure the financing of the operating expenses of states. It is also to prepare the future. From now on, we should reorient our aid towards the financing of projects that can secure long-term growth and create jobs. The revamping of public finances of the franc zone countries should allow progress as early as next year.

[Kouman] The summit at La Baule in June 1990 gave rise to some misunderstandings between France and African countries. Any explanation on that?

[Balladur] The necessary evolution toward more democracy and pluralism cannot be achieved without taking into account the group of facts that lead to the building of a democratic society such as the development of education, the strengthening of a law-abiding state, and the protection of minorities. Each African country has constraints that differ from one field to the other and that justify a specific approach. There is no unique pattern or pace in the democratic process. Thus it, without doubt, the lesson to be learned from the past years.

The Gambia

New Government, Senegalese Reaction to Coup Viewed

AB2707151194 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 27 Jul 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The young Army officers who seized power in The Gambia have picked a government made up of the military and civilians. The coup leader, Lieutenant Yasa Jammeh, is now the country's new president. Among the ministers are some of the civil servants who served under the ousted government of President Sir Dawda Jawara, and among the biggest surprises is the retention of Bakary Darbo, the former finance minister, who keeps his job. Anna Mhemba asked our reporter in Banjul, Rodney D. Such, about the only man that is being kept on from the previous government.

[Begin recording] [Such] I think he is known in the international community. He has been very popular in the past because people know him as a reputable man.

He knows a lot of people outside the country in terms of banks and international donor agencies. I believe some of the agencies have been told that they should include Darbo in the government. [Jammeh] they will give them aid.

[Mhemba] Is it known whether he has actually accepted the post of finance minister yet and if he is actually even in the country?

[Such] It is still not clear because people don't know where he is at the moment. Some are speculating that he was on the ship that left the coast before the coup took place.

[Mhemba] Who else is significant among these appointees?

[Such] Well, it is the guy who graduated from Harvard University, Musa Minge. He is a leading economist. He will be taking over the Agriculture and Natural Resources Ministry.

[Mhemba] There seems to be a mixture of Army members and civilians. I understand there is also a member of the political opposition of the former regime. Who is he?

[Such] Murtala Tamba. He was a very popular guy because he won a crucial provincial area—Tambakunda—during the last regime. He lost the opposition leader from PPP (People's Progressive Party) to win the Tambakunda election but after the election he wanted to switch over to the PPP but he was denied. He was rejected. President Jawara said he never wanted him in the party.

[Mhemba] Have the Army officers made it clear at all when they will go back to barracks and when there could be fresh elections?

[Such] They haven't... [Mhemba] They keep dodging the question. They don't want to give any date or anything. One interesting thing Jammeh noted in the press conference yesterday was that he was responding to a question when someone asked him that military governments in Africa do not have a good track record of fulfilling the lofty ideas for which they came to power. He said it was wrong to judge his government by the records of previous military governments. He continued to say that we are not here to enrich ourselves. We are not here to live flamboyant lifestyles and when we were looking at the composition of the government, he said that should send a signal that there will be an equitable distribution of national wealth while the country gets what they have struggled for [and succeeded].

Well, the previous coup in The Gambia 13 years ago failed after Senegalese troops intervened and helped restore Sir Dawda Jawara to power. But it seems that this time the response of the country that surrounds The Gambia has been very different. Joseph Wimer now reports from Dakar.

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[Rogers Warner recording] Since we've been back of last Friday's [21 July] coup d'état in The Gambia, so-called military law in neighboring Senegal have been doing much business. People are eager to know just what is happening to their friends and families and papers are often sold out within a few hours of leaving the scene.

The initial reaction in Dakar was surprise, closely followed by concern about any possible violence and disorder which could result from such a change of regime. As it became clear that no blood had been shed and there was no reason to worry, people began to relax and reflect on what had happened in Banjul. Opinion was almost divided. Some are glad to see another of the old guard of African leaders forced to leave office, agreeing with Jammeh's new government that Sen Javors had allowed corruption to go unpunished while doing little to achieve development in The Gambia. Others questioned the ability of such young and politically inexperienced soldiers to govern the country well and prevent continued instability which would be disastrous for The Gambia and possibly Senegal as well.

An article in LE MONDE newspaper by former M.P. Boris Drouot which called for Senegal to seize the opportunity to finally punish The Gambia, has generally been received with the disinterest it deserves. In any case, Senegal has still not condemned the coup, unlike the Commonwealth, the European Union, and neighboring Mali. While deposed President Javors, his family, and two former ministers have been granted political asylum in Dakar, this is only for, I quote, humanitarian reasons and nothing more supportive. Furthermore, President Drouot and Lt. Yous Jammeh had a long telephone conversation yesterday where they both stressed their desire to see closer cooperation between the two neighbors and this was widely reported in the government-owned press.

The Senegalese president has also made assurances that he will not interfere in The Gambia's internal matters and, I quote, would not tolerate any subversive activity against The Gambia which came from Senegalese territory. Such statements which usually amounts to official recognition of Jammeh's new regime, but in stark contrast to the last coup attempt in 1981 when the Senegalese Army immediately intervened to restore President Javors. [end recording]

2 Agitation Abates From Seizing Sen

BB790705006 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Toni] Things aren't going on together smoothly for the new military regime in The Gambia that ousted President Javors in a weekend coup. It announced a ruling council, but then quickly reshuffled, and one name that intrigued everyone was the finance minister, Bakari Daffo, who was President Javors's finance minister and died at the time of the coup. Today the new council was supposed to be sworn in at state house in Banjul. Our

correspondent Edie Mendenhall was there. On the line, Christopher Okoro asked him if everyone had turned up.

[Rogers recording] [Mendenhall] No, no, no. Not at all. These people were in attendance the former finance minister in the Javors government, Mr. B. D. Daffo did not appear, and the new lady who has been named as minister of health did not appear, and the minister of defense Lieutenant Edward Sanghatah also did not appear.

[Okoro] Was there any explanation offered for their absence?

[Mendenhall] Yes, after the swearing in ceremony, I had chance to talk to the new vice chairman, Lieutenant Sene Sakhili, and he disclosed that Mrs. Sanghatah could not come because he was out of the country at the time of the takeover, and that Lieutenant Sanghatah is to report today and that was who he could not attend. In the case of Mr. Daffo, the former finance minister in the ousted government, when I spoke to him about Mr. Daffo he said he wasn't sure as to whether Mr. Daffo was in [word indistinct] or not.

[Okoro] So does probably know whether Mr. Daffo had in fact accepted the appointment?

[Mendenhall] Yes, that was the question I put to Lt. Sakhili, and he said he could not tell at the time because Mr. Daffo was out of the country. You can remember he fled with the president when he was going into the U.S. vessel.

[Okoro] So those who turned up for the swearing in—what did the head of state have to tell them?

[Mendenhall] Well, apart from shaking their hands warmly and congratulating them for their appointments, he did not tell them anything.

[Okoro] And the new ministers themselves. Did they have anything to tell members of the press?

[Mendenhall] They felt very happy, we spoke to some of them and they were laughing, they were smiling, and they congratulated each other. It was very lovely, most of them were smartly dressed in traditional attire, and all of them were smiling. [end recording]

Government Orders Reopening of Borders, Airport

EA2807111594 Nairobi RNA in English 0805 GMT
28 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Banjul, 28 Jul (RNA/TANAS)—The new military government in The Gambia, the Armed Forces' Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC), has ordered the reopening of the country's land and sea borders as well as Banjul International Airport, closed Friday [22 July] when the Army ousted the government of former president Sir David Javors.

A military spokesman on Tuesday announced the dissolution of the government of the ruling People's Progressive Party (PPP), the banning of all political parties in the country and the suspension of the Constitution. The statement announced the setting up of the APRC and added that the coup had been necessitated by "rampant corruption" and the suppressive nature of the Jomara regime since independence in 1963. [passage omitted]

Mali

* Arab, Tuareg Refugees Accuse Government of Massacres

06P30170 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 20 Jul 94 p 4

[Report by al-Shaykh Bakkey in Nouakchott]

[Text] Those coming from Mauritania-Malian border regions have reported that around 100,000 Malian Arabs and Tuaregs have migrated to the eastern regions of Mauritania to escape from communal massacres that have been perpetrated by the Malian Army against civilians since the breakdown of the agreement that had been concluded between the central government and the Azawad rebels. The new refugees include about 80,000 persons who, for years, have been living in camps that had been established for them there. Reports mention that it has not been officially confirmed that the Mauritanian Government has dispatched a mission consisting of the ministers of the interior and defense to examine the situation and to study ways to accommodate the exiles.

Rebel sources have estimated the numbers of those who had arrived as of 19 July at 100,000. AL-HAYAH has learned from special sources that the Mauritanian Government is thinking of establishing camps for the new exiles in the town of Ouadja which is relatively far from the Malian border in an attempt to control them and to prevent them from undertaking retaliatory operations in the future. It is said that the Malian Government has repeatedly asked the Mauritanian Government to transfer the refugees from the border regions to the interior of Mauritania in order to prevent them from establishing a base of retaliatory operations against it. Well informed sources have reported that the Mauritanian Government has sent military reinforcements to the region which is experiencing savage battles between the Azawadis and government forces. Since battles between government forces and the Azawad liberation fronts erupted again a month ago, Malian Arabs and Tuaregs have been fleeing from communal massacres that, according to Azawadi rebel sources, are being perpetrated by the Malian army against civilians in the Timbuktu, Kidal, and Gao Regions, which are situated in the north. Participating in acts of violence against the Malian Arabs and Tuaregs is the fanatical black Gendakoy Movement which was established in response to the Azawad separatist fronts. The movement calls for the expulsion of all non-black inhabitants from Mali. Its

activity is being expanded to include Mauritanian nomads who, in some seasons, penetrate the Malian borders with their livestock in search of pastures.

Two years ago, large numbers of Malian Arabs and Tuaregs migrated to the regions of eastern Mauritania to escape from similar massacres that the Malian Government had acknowledged. About 80,000 of these are living in the towns of Berekounou and Fessale in camps established by the Mauritanian authorities in cooperation with the UN High Commission for Refugee Affairs.

Nigeria

Abacha Appears in Court on Treason Charges

AB280716394 London BBC World Service in English
1315 GMT 26 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chief Moshood Abacha appeared in court in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, today. He faces charges of treason over his public declaration that he is the rightful president of Nigeria in terms of last year's annulled elections, and his demand for the military government of General Sani Abacha to be removed. He has been held in custody since his arrest on 23 June. There have been widespread demonstrations calling for his release and petroleum workers are still on strike over the issue. Crowds were out to see Chief Abacha today and our correspondent, Janet Anderson, was in court. Alice Martin asked her what went on:

[Begin recording] [Anderson] Well, the scene in the courtroom this morning was absolutely packed. There were about 50 lawyers there, all with their black coats and powdered wigs on, all waiting to defend Chief Abacha. There were a lot of supporters behind and members of the press outside when I arrived first thing in the morning about 0730. There were hundreds of people outside and there were an awful lot of riot police.

[Martin] Has there been any trouble?

[Anderson] I have heard that there were some serious disturbances outside the courtroom. I was inside so I did not see myself, but an eyewitness has told me that market women started some rather violent action against the police. They responded with tear gas and then firing in the air, and then eventually fired at demonstrators. One woman was injured in the leg, and some people have told me that there were some casualties more severe than that, but I cannot confirm that yet.

[Martin] And what was going on inside the courtroom? What were the most interesting things? What were they saying?

[Anderson] Well, (because) inside the courtroom to start with was when Moshood Abacha actually arrived. He was smiling, he was very relaxed. He waved at

everybody. Lots of people went up to embrace him, to say hello, including the former governor of Kano, (Balarua Ben Musa). It was a really relaxed atmosphere. Then the legal proceedings started, and the defense had filed an application for the charges to be struck out. The prosecution, led by the solicitor general, said that they had never received that application, and they were forced... [pauses] in fact, the solicitor general himself was forced to admit that he had been lying when he said that. He had in fact received that application. He just did not want to address it. He was then forced to apologize to the court. [end recording]

Pleads Not Guilty to New Charges

AB2807221594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] The Federal High Court, Abuja Division, has struck out the four-count charge instituted against Chief Abiola on the 6th of this month. In its place, a fresh five-count charge was read to him today.

The fresh five-count charge said Chief Abiola committed a treasonable felony offense punishable under Sections 37 and 41 of the Criminal Code Act, Chapter 77, of the Law of the Federation, 1990 edition. Correspondent Abdul Baki Ibrahim has more:

[Begin Ibrahim recording] The fresh five count-charge read to Chief Abiola today, said between 10 May and 12 June this year, Chief Abiola levied war against the state in order to intimidate the head of state, by circulating letters within and outside the country, with the aim of unlawfully overthrowing the Federal Military Government, to install himself as president. Part of the charge also said Chief Abiola incited citizens to transfer their allegiance and loyalty to him, instead of General Sani Abacha.

Count two of the charge said Chief Abiola distributed a prepared speech entitled, The Way Forward, to some people, to cause disaffection among the civil and military populace.

In count three, Chief Abiola was accused of promising to restore political structures earlier on dismantled by this administration.

Count four said the accused addressed a rally in Lagos, proclaiming himself president, while count five said Chief Abiola addressed a letter to the people of Nigeria proclaiming himself president—when he is not.

Chief Abiola pleaded not guilty to all of the charges. Shortly before the charges were read, Chief G.O.K. Ajayi, a senior advocate of Nigeria, who led 60 other lawyers for the defense, referred to the motion of notice he filed yesterday asking the court to strike out the proceedings and discharge the accused. He therefore requested the court to consider his motion. Chief Ajayi's motion said the accused is not liable to be tried or

punished in Abuja, and that the offenses for which he is charged do not exist in law or fact.

At this point, the prosecutor, Mr. Tovechukwu Oyobufo, the solicitor general of the Federation, protested, and urged the court to consider his own oral application, seeking to substitute some of the charges in the previous four-count charge with new charges.

The trial judge, Mr. Justice Abdulai Mustapha, used the principle of equity contained in Section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Act to consider the oral application of the solicitor general.

The defense counsel then requested the court to provide the accused person with proof of evidence that he committed the offenses contained in the five-count charge. The prosecutor pleaded that, in a summary trial, proof of evidence is not required, but the trial judge, Justice Mustapha, directed the prosecutor to provide the accused with proof of evidence before 2 August, when hearing continues.

Meanwhile, Justice Abdulai Mustapha has reminded the police that members of the public are entitled to watch the proceedings at the court and, therefore, ordered that nobody should be prevented from attending his court. [end recording]

3 Killed in Protests Outside Court

AB2807191094 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Abuja, 28 July (AFP)—Three people shot by the police Thursday [28 July] outside court where opposition leader Moshood Abiola was being tried for treason have since died, local journalists and hospital officials said.

Police shot bullets and teargas cannisters into the crowd of several hundred men, women and children who had come to voice support for Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections held last year but shelved by the military, witnesses said.

A journalist working for a local newspaper confirmed he had seen the body of one man lying prone outside the specially set up federal courthouse.

"I saw one of the dead bodies—a middle-aged man wearing a suit," said the journalist, asking not to be named.

Two other people died in hospital following the shooting, hospital officials in the Nigerian federal capital said.

Six journalists covering the court proceedings were severely beaten up outside the hearing, the first day of Abiola's trial on five counts of "treasonable felony."

Abiola was arrested last month after declaring the current military regime illegitimate and pronouncing himself head of state.

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As the hearing started, police seized the tape recorder of a correspondent of the Voice of America radio station, witnesses said.

Judge Abdullahi Mustapha condemned the police action and ordered them to release the journalists arrested Thursday and return their equipment.

Abiola Pledges To Continue Fighting

AB2807211794 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Abuja, July 28 (AFP)—Three supporters of Nigerian opposition figure Moshood Abiola were shot dead by federal police Thursday [28 July] outside the courthouse where the jailed politician went on trial for treason, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, in a handwritten letter received by AFP late Thursday, Abiola promised to "continue the fight" for democracy in Nigeria.

"We will continue the fight and by the grace of God, we expect total victory for democracy and the actualisation of the June 12 mandate", Abiola said, referring to the mandate he was presumed to have won at last year's presidential elections.

Abiola wrote the letter early Thursday and sent it to the family of Tai Solarin, a human rights campaigner who died in his home town of Ikenne, early Wednesday.

A copy was then given to AFP.

Solarin was last seen in public last Sunday when he participated in a pro-democracy march, led by Wole Soyinka, the 1986 Nobel laureate in literature.

The police disrupted the march.

Senegal

French Prime Minister Addresses National Assembly

LD2807191794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Prime Minister Balladur is continuing his visit in Dakar. [passage omitted]

Edouard Balladur today addressed the Senegalese National Assembly. Pascal Paradoue reports:

[Paradoue] It was a very attentive assembly that listened to the prime minister. [passage omitted]

[Begin Balladur recording] Political stability is the main condition for a new economic revival. It cannot be divorced from a national consensus where the rights and the duties of everyone are clearly established and respected. Democracy also means a multiparty system and the independence of powers, a justice system which

is genuinely independent from the executive, and a free press capable of handling its freedom. These constitute the checks and balances which are the factors of balance of public life. It is for each country to find its own formula, its own agenda in relation to its history, its traditions and its own conditions. [end recording]

Assistance Package Announced

AB2807154594 Dakar PANA in English 1324 GMT 28 Jul 94

[Text] Dakar, 28 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA)—France has granted Senegal 23 million French francs [FRF] (2.3 billion CFA) aimed at supporting projects in the area of enterprise competitiveness, restructuring of industrial fishing and AIDS control.

Three conventions were signed Thursday [28 July] morning in Dakar, between the Senegalese economic, finance and planning minister, Papa Ousmane Sakho, and the French minister of cooperation, Michel Roussin.

The first convention, for 12 million FRF (1.2 billion CFA), concerns the project "enterprise and competitiveness", aimed at complementing the efforts already made by France toward the improvement of the competitiveness of Senegalese enterprises.

The second convention of 7 million FRF (700 million CFA) is to financing the restructuring of Senegal's industrial fishing, an area in which Senegal is already involved.

The third convention, for 4 million FRF (400 million CFA), is aimed at continuing, from 1994 to 1996, the support of French cooperation to the Senegalese AIDS control programme. The project complements sustained actions by France in information, education and communication in Senegal's AIDS control campaign.

At the end of the signing ceremony, Michel Roussin, who arrived in Dakar on Wednesday with French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, stressed the importance of the areas covered by the three conventions to justify the France's decision to "provide concrete help to Senegal". He also commended the recent national forum on the Senegalese economy and said it should mark "the real start for thorough reforms needed in the Senegalese economy to achieve growth and enjoy the full benefit of the CFA devaluation".

For his part, Ousmane Sakho, stressed the importance of the national forum on the economy, which took place after the first difficult period that followed the devaluation of the CFA in January, and the first satisfactory results recorded, such as the inflation control. According to Sakho, "an agreement had to be found in Senegal on the orientation to be given to the national economy for the years to come" and redefine the state's role in macro-economic management.

Togo**President Eyadema Receives NPFL Delegation**

*AB2807144994 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 28 Jul 94*

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning at Lome II received a three-man delegation of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. This delegation is led by Enoch Dogolea, NPFL vice president and member of the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly [NPRA]. Apart from Mr. Dogolea, other members of the delegation are Edward Maclean, special adviser to NPFL President Charles Taylor, and Mrs. Grace Binor, all members of the NPRA.

After the audience, Mr. Enoch Dogolea told the media that he delivered a message from NPFL President Charles Taylor to the president of the Republic, Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, on the Liberian peace process. Mr. Dogolea was interviewed by Barry Moussa Barque:

[Begin recording] [Dogolea, in English fading into French translation] In the very first place, I must be very grateful for my visit and to have been received by the leader of this country. We are very grateful. I described the leader of Togo as a great man, a man who is concerned about the well-being of all Africans, and from my assessment, he is a peace-loving man. We were sent

by our leader in Liberia to deliver a message to him. This message concerns the peace process which has become very, very slow.

As you know, Liberia experienced a civil war a few years ago and we are trying to find ways to solve this problem which has lasted too long. That is why we came to see the president this morning: to brief him on the current situation in Liberia, to listen to his advice, and to see—as he is a great leader in Africa today—to which extent he can contribute to the resolution of this problem.

[Barke] Concerning this situation, can you brief us on what is exactly happening in Liberia today?

[Dogolea] Since the signing of the Cotonou peace accord, we thought the transition, would end in free and fair democratic elections. Unfortunately, this is not the case because today, anytime there seems to be peace in the country, something crops up to disrupt this peace. Today, for example, there is a new group—just to name only one—called the Liberian Peace Council [LPC] which is now attacking the NPFL. This group continues to attack the masses and commit atrocities against our people. We think the peace process is really not normal. That is why we deem it our duty to seek the assistance of leaders like the one in this country who can help us to find this peace. [end recording]

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